

❑ All men are born free and equal—with an  
 natural, essential and unalienable rights—among  
 which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.  
 ❑ Three millions of the American people are in  
 chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and  
 bought and sold as marketable commodities.  
 ❑ Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave  
 parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently  
 added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republi-  
 can, (!) Democratic, (!) America every year.  
 ❑ Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.  
 ❑ Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers,  
 are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in  
 the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men-  
 stealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their ac-  
 cumulation of power, and their despotism cruelly.  
 ❑ The existing Constitution of the United States is  
 a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.  
**NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS**

But we must oppose the war, because it is for the extension of slavery! We must not acquire California, except with the prohibition

importance of his infirmity into the Convention. At the Church meetings at Faneuil Hall. No matter how long the Convention proper, or how limited the time in which to transact it—they are allowed to introduce their business, occupy as much time as they choose, they are secured, and the Convention are enemies of free discussion, and all that. We saw how it was, a Madison meeting, last 4th of July; and we can also have the patience of the Conventions at Dan to have been tried. Of course, all the Union lecturers, from Dan to Beersheba, will be the most of it.

Having fought through the Revolution, our people assembled for the purpose of adopting a Constitution, and in that instrument they made full and ample provision for that chiefest of sinners, Slavery. The

as to its own character.

Yours, to change yet more,  
**PARKER PILLSBURY**

**THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS** pronounces our war with Mexico unjust, and says that all Europe deplores it not from sympathy with Mexico, but out of respect for the United States. The French Government refuses to allow its citizens to take letters of marque under Mexico.

A second thing, which we consider to be wrong, is in the position assumed by the leaders of our church on the question of slavery, is this—that they have begun to renege upon the American position, without confessing the sin of which we ourselves were guilty, in sending a deputation to solicit fraternal sympathy and aid, unaccompanied by a single hint about the sin of the American people.

These, then, are the principal things which we consider to be wrong in the conduct of our church in this whole matter. There was sin in sending a deputation to solicit aid from the "slaveholding churches"—our remonstrance is inconsistent, while this sin is unconfessed—that remonstrance is too indefinite to be of any practical value—and the principles upon which it is framed are so insufficient, that our American brethren might agree to all its demands, without liberating a single slave.

*(To be continued.)*







## RELIEF FOR IRELAND

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numbers. In many instances, the cashiers and directors applied the funds to their own use, lost them, and the Banks failed. Want of intelligence

the management, the Banks prospered. In Massachusetts, you had fewer Bank failures than in other States, and why? Solely because moral and intellectual cultivation was farther advanced there among the class who make and manage Banks, than in the other States. In Scotland, only four or five joint stock Banks have failed since 1800, and I know the history of every one of them. They were small provincial establishments, and the managers of them applied the funds to their own purchases and speculations. In short, all these Banks

In the course of my experience during thirty years in the profession of the law, in connection chiefly with the middle class of society, I had abundant proofs that those who prospered were active, intelligent, and *moral*; and that those who failed were deficient in these qualities, or in one or other of them.

There is, therefore, in my view, no system, theory, or combination of circumstances that will con-

for on the operative classes, while they continue ill-educated, unskilled in the business habits which fit men for intelligent co-operation,—and deficient in systematic honesty,—the advantages which the middle classes derive from a higher moral and intellectual cultivation. Again, I repeat, the remedy appears to me to lie in a higher education of the people. Place them on a level in point of moral and intellectual attainments with the higher orders, and the discrepancies in the fortunes of the two

*Secondly.* While this change is in progress, the only remedy for an intelligent and moral member of the lower class, is to endeavor to enter into the middle order. There is no unwillingness in the latter to receive and assist the former to rise, wherever they see the necessary qualifications possessed. Among my friends and acquaintances there are, at least, half-a-dozen of men who have risen from abject poverty to wealth, before my own

eyes, by the sheer force of their talents and honesty.

What some operatives desire, is to enjoy the advantages of high qualities without taking the trouble to acquire them; but this is as much adverse to nature, as it would be to expect to reap a rich harvest without sowing in spring. Another error into which they are apt to fall, is to imagine that, if the entire profits of their labor were divided among them—say among the operatives of a Lowell Mill.

—each of them would receive as much as falls to the lot of the single capitalist to whom it belongs. This is obviously a mistake. It is probable that they would not receive above \$100 each of extra gain, supposing the capital all their own; and this would not essentially change their condition.

You ask whether I anticipate the realization of a higher state of society than that which now exists? I do! because the present condition of things does not satisfy man's highest faculties. You may wish

me to describe it, and to point out how it may be attained. Here, however, I become painfully conscious of the imperfection of my own knowledge. All that I discern is—1st. The tendency of Capital constantly to increase; this will diminish the difficulty of obtaining the use of it, and also diminish its value. 2dly. The tendency of skilled labor, using machinery, to supersede unskilled labor; this is a penalty imposed by Providence on ignorance, and a premium offered to skill and intelligence. The

only thing farther necessary to bring the operatives within the beneficial operation of these two tendencies, is, that they shall abandon their ignorance, and increase their moral and intellectual cultivation. By bringing the condition of their own minds into accordance with the scheme of Providence, they will certainly rise in their outward and inward enjoyments; but what the precise forms of the results may be, my intellect is incapable of foreseeing.

As you mention that there are other individuals, in your State, beside yourself, who desire to know my views on these topics,—and it gives me great pleasure to keep up my connection with your countrymen,—you are at perfect liberty to publish this letter in any form you please. With best wishes for your improvement and welfare,

I remain, dear sir,  
Your faithful servant,  
GEORGE COMBE

P. S. I do not mean to charge the operative class with general dishonesty, in their present circumstances; but what I have remarked, in *this country*, is this,—that when responsibility to a master is withdrawn, and when large interests are committed to their discretionary management, with no check except that imposed by their own intelligence and sense of justice, they often make shipwreck of the concern through ignorance and incapacity, and not

unfrequently find their moral principles, which sufficed to keep them honest as workmen, upset and inadequate to guide them as managers in trust for others. Until they learn to combine intellectual capacity with unbending integrity, capital cannot remain in their possession.

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**GOV. BRIGGS—THE VOLUNTEERS.**

If George N. Briggs has any conscience or any sense of duty, he ought, feel free, considered and

sense of shame, he must feel terribly concerned and unspeakably mortified, every time he passes through the streets of Boston, and meets those strolling volunteers, whom he has officially called into the service of the Prince of Darkness. Most of them have probably come, at his bidding, from various sinks of vice and iniquity, and by going into the war with Mexico, will doubtless make themselves 'two-fold more the children of hell than before.' How can Gov. Briggs think of this, and have any sort of pleasure for himself and his Christian

have any sort of respect for himself as a Christian and a man? And then he has been the voluntary instrument of breaking many a widow's heart and perhaps of embittering the remainder of her days on earth, by enticing away her sons, and making drunken soldiers of them! Noble work for an—on a man to be engaged in!—and it is not the least excuse, if he has done it at the dictation of President Polk. Yet, he *professes* to be a Temperance man, a Peace man—ay, a Christian! Such a *professor*, calling upon all sorts of consciences

a professor coming upon an assortment of rowdies and foolish boys to go and fight the battles of Slavery! O, shame, where is thy blush! O, humanity, where is thy conscience! Whoever does such a thing, must not only lack the spirit of a Christian, but the manliness of a man. We think Gov. Briggs will have personal reasons for cursing this war to the day of his death. It has already been a terrible calamity to him, having drawn him into acts which have indelibly disgraced him. We are sorry, and we dare say he is. It is his lot to witness this

FANEUIL HALL was occupied a week ago last Thursday, by the Volunteers who have been called into the service of his satanic majesty, by his 'Ex-

ciency, the Governor of Massachusetts; and upon entering it on the morning following, we found it so full of the fumes of alcohol, that it was exceedingly unpleasant to be there. The atmosphere was almost as loathsome and nauseating as that of the most miserable grog-shop or bar-room. Many of this company of our 'noble citizen soldiery' must have been mere rum-casks, to have tainted by their breath, that great hall. But how can men fight without being, at least, half-drunk? Must not

⌚ Pottsville, Pa., is a very patriotic place. They have lately had some war doings there, of which the N. American says:

“Pottsville has acted gloriously on this occasion. Its citizens have subscribed over three thousand dol-

lars in cash, REVOLVERS and BOWIE KNIVES, and every knapsack will contain a BIBLE !! The ladies give a festival and fair to-day and to-morrow, the proceeds to be devoted to the support of the families left behind. There is not a wife or child, parent or dependent relative left behind that Pottsville has not adopted 'for the war,' or longer if the chances of battle should so order it. *This is the true spirit—the noble spirit.* We have ever loved Pottsville—there are a thousand most pleasant associa-

There! see what renown is obtained by espousing the war for the extension and perpetuity of slavery

THE LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD  
Will be exhibited every evening except Sunday, at  
AMORY HALL,  
BARNARD'S MAMMOTH PALACE OF  
THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER  
PAINTED ON THREE MILES OF CANVAS  
EXHIBITING a view of country 1200 miles  
in length—extending from the mouth of the Ma-  
sachusetts river to the city of New Orleans.  
Admission 50 cents; children half price. In-  
commemorative at 7 o'clock, precisely.  
Exhibited every Saturday and Wednesday eve-  
ning, at 3 o'clock.  
JUN 11

THE Water Cure Manual, embracing an account of the various Modes of using Water in the treatment of all the Diseases of Man, and of the Hygienic influences of Air, Diet, and Exercise, &c. Illustrated with Cases of Cure. By LEONARD L. WATKINS, M. D., Practitioner of Water Cure. By LEONARD L. WATKINS, M. D., Practitioner of Water Cure. The above Work contains a more full account of the Water treatment than has been given in any other book.

Also, Christian Non-Resistance, in all its important bearings, Illustrated and Defended, by ADAIR R. BALL, Sermons of Rev. Theodore Parker, for his late Works, &c.

February 26.

**DENTAL SURGERY.**

**THE** subscriber would inform Ladies and Gentlemen who need Dental Operations, that they can have teeth filled by the best mode, in pure Gold Foil, (manufactured by Bull's Head Brand), at a moderate charge of five shillings for each tooth, and of ten shillings for each plate, and of fifteen shillings for each Gold Plate with Mineral or Silver Teeth for permanent use, such of all who have good stock and faithful work, and who have some time elapsed to test the work, should be perfectly unsatisfactory, all the money put will be returned. The subscriber would state, that he has no objection to refer to ladies and gentlemen the necessity, for whom all the dental operations have been performed, and may require, and he has several years' experience in the business, and has been employed in the Dental Establishment, and

made all the Dental Plates of Dr. Kimball, and also the plates of Dr. Hitchcock (excepting that made in that of Dr. Kimball) in two and a half years; and also the rest of the plates made and making of two specimens of Dental Plates were exhibited by Dr. Hitchcock at the Mercantile Library, and the plates of Hitchcock sent by him to the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria, and one of the plates by Dr. H. at the late exhibition, and one of the plates by the Charitable Mechanic Association at Queen's Hall, which received a premium.

J. GUNN, Surgeon, Dental.  
115 Court st., corner of Sudbury st., Boston.

The reader will perceive, by turning to the above advertisement, that he is the first Dental Surgeon in this country who has advertised in *True's* Commercial Directory.

**HITCHCOCK & HOLT,  
DENTISTS,  
Corner of Court and Stoddard-streets, Bait.**

**DR. HITCHCOCK** has resumed his practice at his Old Establishment, where he has been found, and is now associated with Dr. HOLT.

So favorably known as an excellent speaker during the absence of Dr. H. he has visited the districts in Europe, and has acquired all the elements which are so successfully employed in his own country. In addition to his long and successful practice which he has had, Dr. H. takes great pains in stating that, with the aid of his associates, a dental establishment is not to be surpassed here in Europe or America, thereby rendering it not just to him, but wishing the services of a Dentist, visit their office.

**ROBERT MORRIS, JR.,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**  
BRAZER'S BUILDING, STATE ST.,  
BOSTON.

**Abdominal Supporters.**  
NEW-ENGLAND  
**TRUSS MANUFACTORY.**  
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.  
CONTINUES to manufacture all the various improved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 36 Washington street, opposite No. 254, between the last ten years, and has been successful in his Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been both in the same building, he can be seen nearly the whole of the time, day or evening, he has more room and better conveniences for the business than any other persons engaged in this city or any other.

ings; Trusses (or Splints) Un; Supercure  
 Knee Caps, Back Boards, Stielv Shins for  
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 often times made to answer as well as  
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 Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's  
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 kind, and all that will be made to order.  
 Read's Spiral Truss; Rondell's of; Seligson's  
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 Dr. R. B. Barker's Truss; and all the

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work, I am satisfied that the manufacture of these instruments is in accordance with the best interests of the various churches in accommodating them to the various conditions which occur. I feel myself called upon to present this to my professional brethren, and to present it as a person well fitted to enter their ranks in regard to important articles.

JOHN C. BARRETT, JR.  
New York.

Since the death of Mr. John Reed, I have been in correspondence to all other Towns, and I have been assisted by F. G. ROBBINS, Jr., of F. Foster of Boston.

F. G. ROBBINS, Jr.  
New York.

I have sent many persons to be fitted with the new instruments, and I have secured the services of Memorial and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Fournier, who has been uniformly given full satisfaction in every particular.

The benefit of such instruments is often the subject of discussion, and I have been called upon to

consequence of their imperiousness. It did not want to be  
neglected in properly fitting them; on this point  
the men in the light of existing statistics. Mo  
I am sincerely believing that he will give them a  
scale, and see that they are well done.  
H. C. GREENE.  
Boston, April 25, 1878.  
The undersigned is familiar with the salary of  
J. F. Foster, to manufacture other apparatus, re  
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ter of the work, and fully believes that the character  
of the work will favorably compare with the salary  
of J. V. C. SMITH.  
Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Robinson, John  
VERMONT—Rowland T. Robinson, son  
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MASSACHUSETTS—Milton Lincoln, Appleton,  
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William Clark, Plymouth; George W. Clark,  
Northampton; John Levy, Merrimack;  
Rhode Island—Adamsbury Fair, Pawtucket;  
Rhode Island—Pawtucket;  
NEW-YORK—S. H. Gay, New-York City;  
Fuller, Skaneateles; Thomas McClellan,  
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PENNSYLVANIA—Preston, New-York;  
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